

FAMOUS GERMAN SWITCH LINE IS BROKEN

Canadians Smash Through at Vitally Important Point and Capture Towns and Large Number of Hun Prisoners

TELLING PROGRESS MADE BY ALLIES IN GREAT BATTLE

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—The Canadians are reported to be in Dury and also to have reached the western edge of Cagnicourt. Considerable fighting is taking place on the high ground between Dury and Etaing. A large number of Germans have been taken prisoner.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1 p. m.—Le Transloy, the important point on the line between Bapaume and Peronne where the Germans have been holding stubbornly, is considered by the British today as virtually in their hands. They have captured the village of Villers-au-Floh to the north and Le Transloy now is outflanked on both sides.

The capture of Noreuil, northeast of Bapaume, was reported this morning. Between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners were taken by the Australians in the vicinity of Peronne yesterday.

The French met with a slight setback to the east of Nesle, losing the crest of Hill 77 which they had captured during last night.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Allied forces on the western front have taken a total of 128,302 prisoners since July 15, it was announced in an official statement today. In the same period 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine throwers and 13,783 machine guns were captured.

On the French front 75,900 prisoners and seven hundred guns had been captured by the French since July 18, it is announced today.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 2, Canadian Press.—Canadian troops attacked this morning astride the Arras-Cambrai road on a front of five miles and broke through the Drocourt-Queant switch line on a front of two miles.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1 p. m.—The British have penetrated the vitally important Drocourt-Queant switch of the Hindenburg line, according to reports from the battle front this afternoon. They have reached the western edge of Cagnicourt about two miles northeast of Queant.

A large number of prisoners were taken in this forward push against extremely stubborn enemy resistance. The Germans had seven divisions massed on a front of nine miles in this area.

The British advance along the Cambrai-Bapaume road is continuing. On this road the British are approaching the village of Beugny, nearly four miles northeast of Bapaume, but it is not yet reported captured.

The taking of the Drocourt-Queant line in which tanks co-operated is considered of enormous importance if the British can maintain their gains. Very heavy fighting is expected but it will be open and considered likely to be costly to the enemy.

The Drocourt-Queant line was smashed through by the Canadians on a two-mile front. Field Marshal Haig's men are reported to be in Dury and heavy fighting is progressing in favor of the British.

PARIS, Sept. 2, Havas Agency.—Entente airplane observers report that German convoys are moving to the eastward in the region of Roisel and beyond that town. Roisel is about seven miles east of Peronne. The Germans are said to be rapidly removing their stores or blowing them up.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Americans, says the correspondent of Reuter's limited at American headquarters in France, have so far never yielded ground in France and they have kept that proud record inviolate by the successful advance on Juvigny after three days and nights of the bitterest fighting. The correspondent says that the Americans encountered a stout-hearted and extremely skillful enemy showing no signs of a lowered morale.

Every foot of the way into Juvigny had to be contested with German machine gunners who fought until none was left to fight.

county troops captured the Salliy-Sallisel and Sallisel after heavy fighting.

"The English have drawn nearer Le Transloy and Noreuil where they took a number of prisoners. Riencourt-lez-Cagnicourt and the German positions south of the village were captured during the night by English and Scottish troops together with some hundreds of prisoners.

"In the sector south of the Scarpe Canadian and English troops attacked at 5 o'clock this morning. They are reported to be making good progress.

"In the Lys sector we have reached the Lys river east of Estaires and have captured Neuve Eglise.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—French troops last night made additional progress on the north of Soissons, gaining ground in the woods west of Courcy-le-Chateau, the war office announced today.

An advance was also scored in this region to the east of Pont St. Mar. The Germans twice counter-attacked along the Canal du Nord at the village of Campagne but the French positions were maintained.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—British troops last night captured the villages of Sallisel and Salliy-Sallisel, on the line north of Peronne, today's war office announcement states.

An attack was launched this morning by Canadian and English troops in the important sector south of the Scarpe, in the Arras region. The war office in its announcement this morning reported that good progress was being made.

To the northwest of Queant the village of Riencourt-lez-Cagnicourt and the German positions south of that village were captured last night by the British together with several hundred prisoners.

Southeast of Bapaume the British have drawn nearer to the village of Le Transloy and on the line between Bapaume and the Scarpe a further advance has been made toward Noreuil.

On the Flanders front the British have advanced as far as the Lys river east of Estaires while further north-east in the direction of Ypres the village of Neuve Eglise has been captured.

The text of the statement reads: "In the region of the Canal du Nord, the artillery activity was violent. The French repulsed two counter-attacks by the enemy on the village of Campagne, maintaining their positions.

"In the region of the Alliette the French made fresh progress in the wood west of Courcy-le-Chateau and east of Pont St. Mar. One hundred prisoners remained in the hands of the French.

"In the Champagne an enemy raid in the region of Anbrive was without result."

Western Boys Are Commissioned At Camp Gordon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The adjutant general's office, through the committee on public information, today announced the list of successful candidates for commissions at the fourth central infantry officers' training school at Camp Gordon, Ga.

Residents of western states who received commissions as second lieutenants follow:

Bird, Duane, Nogales, Ariz.
Corona, Raymond H., Modesto, Cal.
Cusick, Milton, Lodi, Cal.
Davis, William T., 793 Rose street, Seattle, Wash.
Eakin, William S., R. F. D. No. 1, Jerome, Idaho.
Hackett, Cornelius N., 1109 Grand avenue, Oakland, Cal.
Messler, William H., 613 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.
Morin, Frank, 2422 Durant avenue, Berkeley, Cal.
McCoey, Paul J., San Leandro, Cal.
McWhitney, Leroy, 1665 Sherman street, Denver.

Smith, Oliver J., Erie, Colo.
Ward, Edwin J., Santa Fe, N. M.
Woodworth, Charles O., 1710 Colorado boulevard, Denver, Colo.

Mexicans Shoot And Kill U. S. Customs Officer

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Sept. 2.—Customs Officer Fred Tate was shot and instantly killed by alleged Mexican smugglers last night on the main road two miles north of Brownsville. Tate was the second officer killed by smugglers in this region within a fortnight.

Ranger Joe Forsythe was shot and killed on August 22.

YANKS GOING AHEAD

Capture Town in Their First Fight in Belgium.

HUNS RETURN BLOWS Meet Hurricane of Fire and Are Driven Back.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FLANDERS, Sunday, Sept. 1. (By the Associated Press).—In their first fighting in Belgium, the Americans captured Voormezele and several strong German positions in that immediate vicinity. On their entrance into Voormezele the invaders found that all that remained of the town were piles of debris for the shell fire had been so intense that hardly one brick was left standing upon another.

As the Americans advanced the German rear guards, from what little cover remained, opened up with their machine guns but these were silenced without much trouble. Elsewhere in the same locality the Americans also advanced the line, keeping in contact with the retreating enemy. Counter-attacks by the Germans resulted in their gaining little more than a foothold, which in every case was quickly loosened by British and American attacks. In most places the Germans did not get even a foothold for the advancing formations were met with hurricanes of fire under which they melted away.

There has been extraordinary heavy fighting in the whirlpool of the battle around Bullecourt and Hendecourt where the British positions are holding positions almost resting against the Drocourt-Queant or Wotan line.

Bullecourt Changes Hands. It is believed that Bullecourt itself has thrice been lost and won in the past two days. First the British were in the town and then the Germans. While one side had the control the machine gunners and bombers from the other would filter in and get the position and then the place would become more active. From ruin to ruin through cellars and through new and old trenches the fighting has continued and all of the time the same tactics were being followed in the country surrounding. In the language of the British soldiers it has been "a dog fight" here for two days.

The British have retired only when their own strength could thereby be conserved and at the same time secure an opportunity to mow down masses of Germans. These tactics have had a disastrous effect for the foe and that the British have not lost anything is shown by the fact that their casualties continue extremely light while all positions are finally retained.

At Mont St. Quentin the Germans have counter-attacked again and again at great cost but the line there remains intact. The enemy seems to

HARD FIGHTING FOR PLATEAU

Woodcraft and Good Shooting Wins Victory for Americans in Juvigny Valleys.

MANY DEAD GERMANS

United States Troops Have Four Bad Hours Before Winning Fight.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The sad hope of what were once the homes of Juvigny, captured by the Americans, was not even of tactical importance, said the correspondent for Reuter's limited in a dispatch from the headquarters of the American forces on the Aisne front.

Continuing the dispatch says: "There was little fighting done in Juvigny itself but in the neighboring valleys where the fighting resolved itself into general infantry work, woodcraft and ground craft proved invaluable to the Americans. They outpointed the Germans in working their way through without losing touch with their own line or being enveloped by the enemy. It was in consequence of their craft and good shooting that the American captures reached such a high total, 556 Germans being rounded up.

Enemy Leaves Many Dead.

It was the 10th regiment that tried to bar the way of the Americans and the men of this regiment had nothing for which to reproach themselves. The enemy left many dead in those dark valleys and only surrendered where there was no other option. The enemy measures to hold this plateau proved how seriously he regarded its loss.

Shortly after dawn Sunday morning when the American advance recommenced it became plain that the enemy's resistance was broken and that he had decided that the plateau could not be held. Even then it seemed for a short time as if the Americans might have to pay dearly for what was left of the valley but the men flushed with victory showed even greater determination than on the day before and after four hours, during which no forward movement was possible, more cheerful news began to come to the Americans.

Before noon the struggle reached a point where one could breathe freely. For all tactical purposes of the future the Juvigny plateau may be considered the allies' position.

have removed virtually everything he had from Peronne for he realized that the town must surely come into British hands soon but nevertheless there was fighting there before the place was captured.

Powerful Counter-Attacks

Late yesterday the enemy delivered powerful counter-attacks east of Fremicourt on the Bapaume-Cambrai road, the infantry being assisted, according to reports by a few tanks. The Germans succeeded in penetrating a short distance but the British immediately re-attacked and the ground which the Germans had occupied quickly became a shambles. In this operation the British captured many prisoners. Among the German dead at this point was a battalion commander.

The British were also counter-attacked at Vaux-Vraucourt, the Germans gaining a corner in the north-east section of the village and holding it for a time only to be driven off.

British Advance Continues

South of the Arras-Cambrai road the advance continues. During the night it was held up by a fire from a lone trench just south of the road. The Germans appeared determined to hold on here and fought desperately. Finally the British "kicked off" from their positions and charged the enemy Dur-

the fight that followed the British either killed or captured every man of the enemy garrison and in addition bagged fifteen machine guns. This was accomplished with casualties so light as to sound incredible. In fact the number was so small that it was not made known. In the north the Germans steadily continue their retreat.

In the Lys salient the British are on the heels of the Germans. Beyond Vierstraet and Voormezele the enemy has fallen back east of the Ypres-Cocquines canal. The British have reached Douli and La Creche. Ravelsburg ridge has been captured after some opposition from the German rear guards who put up a fierce, though brief, fight. Other advanced Allied troops are on the outskirts of Neuve Eglise. Lindenhouk and Kemmel villages have been captured.

LABOR DAY IN AMERICA

Every Part of United States Enthusiastically Celebrating.

CABLEGRAM TROOPS

Gompers Sends Message From Abroad to People.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Labor Day was observed today throughout the United States, President Wilson, in a Labor Day message, laid great stress on the part that labor had in the winning of the war, saying in part:

"Every tool in every essential industry is a weapon and a weapon welded for the same purpose that an army rifle is welded."

Director-General McAdoo issued an order that railroad employees be permitted to participate in celebration of the day where essential operations would not be hampered.

Director-General Schwab of the Emergency Fleet corporation, in a cablegram to the American troops in France, gave those forces assurances that everything possible was being done by that industry.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, new abroad, in a message to the American people, pledged the fullest support of organized labor to the cause of the republic.

Largest Parade in Chicago's History.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The largest parade in the local history of Labor Day marched through the streets today headed by the Great Lakes naval training school band of 400. The opening of the government's war exposition was a feature of the celebration.

Labor leaders estimated that 250,000 men were in line. Each flag in the parade had a guard of honor of soldiers or sailors given furloughs in order to march with their uniforms.

Win the War For Freedom.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Labor's army, nearly 150,000 strong, tramped the streets of New York today with a slogan that was echoed by the thousands of spectators—"Win the war for freedom." The largest of three parades in the greater city was in Manhattan where 75,000 union men and women passed in review before William B. Wilson, secretary of the department of labor, Governor Whitman, Mayor Hylan and other officials.

United States soldiers and sailors stationed in this vicinity acted as an escort for the marchers while army aviators hovered over the procession and dropped "win the war" leaflets from the clouds.

After the parades, loyalty meetings were held and prominent speakers emphasized the importance of labor's war effort.

"Win the war for freedom" is the keynote for a Labor day symposium of "Greetings to the American people" written by Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders and issued tonight by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy as a pledge of "organized labor's 100 per cent support of the cause of the Republic."

"Win the war for freedom" is inscribed upon the banners of America's workers today in every city and hamlet," wrote the president of the American Federation of Labor. "It is the message that will be spoken from every platform. It is the song of every heart. It is a war for freedom because only through victory can there be freedom."

As fast as some men make opportunities others grab them.